## 1 SCOPING AND INFORMATIONAL MEETING CARLTON - MAY 5, 2016 - 10:00 A.M. 2 3 BEFORE THE MINNESOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION 4 AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 5 In the Matter of the Application of North Dakota Pipeline Company, LLC for a Certificate of Need for the Sandpiper 6 Pipeline Project in Minnesota 7 PUC DOCKET NO: CN-13-473 8 In the Matter of the Application of North Dakota Pipeline Company, LLC for a Pipeline Routing Permit for the 9 Sandpiper Pipeline Project in Minnesota 10 PUC DOCKET NO: PPL-13-474 11 In the Matter of the Application of Enbridge Energy, Limited Partnership for a Certificate of Need for the 12 Line 3 Pipeline Replacement Project in Minnesota from the 13 North Dakota Border to the Wisconsin Border PUC DOCKET NO: CN-14-916 14 15 In the Matter of the Application of Enbridge Energy, Limited Partnership for a Route Permit for the Line 3 16 Pipeline Replacement Project in Minnesota from the North Dakota Border to the Wisconsin Border 17 PUC DOCKET NO: PPL-15-137 18 19 20 Black Bear Casino Resort 1785 MN-210 21 Carlton, Minnesota 22 23 24 25 COURT REPORTER: Janet Shaddix Elling, RPR

MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Well, good morning and welcome to what I'll call the formal part of our process here today. We spent the last hour in an open house for you to talk to many people and entities involved in this process. We may also have time at the end to sort of continue that open house aspect.

Actually, as I say that, who is here from the Department of Natural Resources? Do we have folks from the DNR that are here? Okay.

From the PCA, Pollution Control? Okay.

And then from the Energy Environmental Review and Analysis, Department of Commerce?

There's Jamie.

From the PUC, Public Utilities Commission. Right.

And then the Enbridge folks are in the back there, at the back table, also.

The process for today is we will do a brief presentation on the pipeline and the process that is involved in this. So I'll talk a little bit about the ground rules, how we operate for this morning/afternoon's meeting, and then we'll end up spending the bulk of the time gathering the public comment here. And I'll go into that process in just

a moment.

For the public -- or, excuse me, for the ground rules. The bottom line is basically just be respectful, courteous, and patient so everyone can fully express their thoughts. This is your chance to make comments to us, to the agencies. And inside that, please don't interrupt. It's fairly obvious.

Remain quiet so others can hear, both the audience and for Janet. Janet here is the court reporter. In my opinion, she's the most important person in the room right now because she's the one capturing your thoughts, she's the one that's capturing your comments. If she can't hear, she'll give me a dirty look. And then I'm going to tell people to be quiet. So that's sort of the bottom line. She rules at this point in time through this meeting. She needs to hear, she needs to get the thoughts down.

There should be no obstructing of anyone's view, and turn off cell phones.

For those of you that are coming up to comment, we've left an amount of time blank because it's literally dependent on the number of people who comment. We have a fairly small number, so roughly about five minutes is the time frame we give people

to comment. And when we get to that point I'll go through a little bit of the process with that.

The other piece is just for -- I made this statement earlier and I'll reiterate. In some of the previous meetings, and actually all of the previous meetings, folks have come up either supporting or opposing the pipeline. Which is fine, there's no issue with that. The value in this meeting and these meetings, this is eight out of 12 at this point in time, is for developing the environmental impact statement, or the EIS. The pieces in there are we need to understand the issues and the impacts to you, to the community, to the area, that need to be considered in that document. So we're looking for issues and impacts.

Secondly, is we'll take any ideas on how those issues and impacts can be addressed, can be mitigated, gone around, be dealt with, et cetera, et cetera. We're always looking for ideas for that aspect.

Third, there's a collection of routes.

And for those routes there's a collection of criteria for selecting the best or better routes.

Look through that criteria list, tell us what's missing, tell us the criteria that you think is most

important, the criteria that you think is least important. This is sort of your time to provide input in that process.

And it's not only the oral comments that we'll hear today, we'll accept written comments, we'll accept them in email, we'll accept them on the Jamie will go through all of that in her web. presentation.

With that, I'm going to hand it over to Jamie MacAlister. She is with the Department of Commerce, the -- and I'm drawing a blank. I always call it the energy unit.

MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: I just need to take this away from Charlie. It's clearly too early in the morning for Charlie.

Good morning, everyone. I'm Jamie MacAlister, I'm the Environmental Review Manager for the Department of Commerce, the Energy Environmental Review and Analysis unit. And I will be leading up the environmental impact statement for the EIS for both of these projects.

So we are here this morning for the scoping meetings for both the Sandpiper route and CN and the Line 3 route and CN scoping meetings.

Before we get going, I just want to go

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over a few things. I'm hoping everyone grabbed a yellow folder on their way in. And in your yellow folder you should have a copy of the presentation, which is really only important for the contact information and the close of the comment period is May 26th.

There should be a comment form in your folder, which you can fill out and leave with us today or send it in at your leisure.

There's also some guidance on how to submit a route or segment alternative, if you choose to do so. We understand that there's folks that feel that that guidance is complicated, but I want to assure you that we take any route or segment alternative that comes our way. So the guidance is really to help us make sure that we understand your intent and get that intent on the map.

As Charlie mentioned, there's also some evaluation criteria for alternatives. We are also interested in getting feedback on those criteria, how the alternatives will be brought in.

There's also a preliminary table of contents, which we're hoping will help folks flesh out items that need to be added to that list or help us flesh out things that are already on that list.

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There's also some maps in your folder, one showing what has been referred to up to this point as route alternatives and system alternatives. And at this point all of these alternatives are on the table. Nothing has been changed. We realize there's a number of people that are much more familiar with the terminology that has been used for these historically so, again, we consider all of these alternatives as options to date.

And I would just like to remind everyone who has filled out a speaker card that Janet is here today and she will need you to state and spell your name for the record.

As you can imagine, there is a lot of evaluation that goes into these processes for the EIS, for both the certificate of need and the route permit. So there are the rules for the certificate of need, the rules for the routing of the pipeline, and then Minnesota Rules 4410 that will be used to develop the environmental impact statement.

And once we get through the EIS portion of these -- this process, there will be contested case hearings for the route and the CN. These will, of course, be presided over by an administrative law judge who will follow a similar format as was

previously.

So these scoping meetings are really important to us, not just the Department of Commerce, but also our assisting agencies, the Minnesota DNR and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, to help us get the concerns and issues that are under a list of things that we need to consider in the EIS.

So in addition to identifying issues and impacts that we can consider for analysis, it allows those interested to participate in the development of alternatives, and all of these things will feed into the final scope, which will include these issues, and how we choose to address them in the environmental impact statement.

We had a number of meetings for these projects. We've had over 30 scoping meetings for these projects, this is the third round of meetings. And some of the primary issues of concern that we've been hearing over this period of time are concern over spills and leaks, groundwater and surface water resources, wild rice, travel resources, pipeline decommissioning, jobs and local economies and climate change. And of course we you know that there are a number of other issues, but these seem

to be the top recurring issues that we've been hearing.

So we've been at these meetings and working with the public and with the state agencies, federal agencies, and tribal governments. We've prepared this draft scoping decision document and we're really here to ask you, are there items that have been overlooked, things that we have missed that you feel we need to be addressing?

I'd just like to run through quickly what the environmental impact statement process will be. You know, obviously, that we're at the public information and scoping meeting. These meetings, by the time we get to the close of the comment period, we will be preparing a comment summary report, and a final scoping decision that will be submitted and ultimately approved by the Public Utilities Commission.

If they approve the final scoping decision, it will result in the EIS preparation notice and that will lead us into the draft EIS, which we expect to be released sometime in the spring of next year. There will be another round of public meetings for the draft EIS. There will be a final EIS and a determination of adequacy before the

process goes into the contested case hearings. And ultimately a decision on the permitting by the Public Utilities Commission.

So we are here today because two companies, Enbridge for Line 3, and the North Dakota Pipeline Company, have applied for a route permit and a certificate of need permit. So they have two permits that they need to get through and get approvals for. And it is confusing to know how the agencies are involved in this process and what goes into developing the environmental impact statement.

So the Department of Commerce staff serves as technical staff to the Public Utilities Commission. And for these projects, the Minnesota DNR and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency are assisting agencies to Commerce. We also have been working with local, state, and federal governments, tribal governments, and the public and other interested parties, and all that information is fed into the EIS, which in turn informs the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission, who is the Responsible Governmental Unit for these EISs, and they will be making the permit decisions.

So, again, just quickly. We have the proposed system alternatives here on the map. The

system alternatives -- as I mentioned earlier, we still refer to them as system alternatives, that's what they have historically been called -- and then the route alternatives that have been proposed. So all of these alternatives that have been proposed for Sandpiper and Line 3 are currently on the table for analysis.

So the tentative preliminary schedule for this process as a whole would be to have a final scoping decision by the end of this summer, 2016, and a draft EIS in early 2017, followed by draft EIS public meetings, a final EIS in the spring of 2017, the adequacy determination in the summer, contested case hearings, and potentially a route permit decision by the end of next year.

There are lots of ways to get comments to me. You can give them today verbally. You can leave a comment form here with us today. You can send your comment form in. You can email your comment to me, mail it, fax it. However you want to get it to me by May 26th, we will take that.

I would just like to note that when those comments -- once we get all the comments, there will be two different sets of comments, or two places you can look for your comment. All of the written

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comments will be scanned and PDF'd and bundled alphabetically and put on our website as well as the eDocket system.

All of the verbal comments that we have received for the scoping meetings will also appear on our website and eDockets. However, they will be presented in the order of the speakers that spoke and by location.

So if you're looking for your comment and you gave a verbal comment, you want to look in the transcripts. If you provided a written comment, you'll want to look at the PDFs that will be available alphabetically.

I did want to make one other comment about the draft criteria that are in your folder. We are aware that there is concern about the way that the purpose statement is crafted and that it isn't clear. And we want to let you know that we see this as a draft document and we are open to other ways of stating that purpose statement. So if that's a concern that you have, we're happy to take those comments.

With that, I will hand this back over to Charlie.

> MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Great. Thank you,

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Jamie.

We want to hear from you. There are four or five -- four folks that signed up. We will take them in the order that folks signed up, they will be allotted five minutes to make comments.

I'll have a timer up on the iPad here so you can see the time that's remaining. I will also give you a two-minute and a one-minute warning and then ask you to complete your thought, we're not going to cut you off at five minutes.

Also, because there's a smaller number, after those folks have spoken, I will call out for any additional folks that would like to come up and comment. And then a third, depending on the time, of only the folks that spoke earlier with a green card, if they'd like to come back and make a second comment. I think we'll have time to put that in also. So in that reasonable amount of time we'll do a couple calls through the process here.

Hang on just a second before I forget.

As Jamie noted, state your name and spell it for Janet. That will be greatly appreciated. And if I don't ask you to do that, she's going to ask you to do that.

Secondly, we've got a number of people

Some of

that have read through their statements, which is 1 fine, but we need to get a copy of that statement so 2 Janet can use it just for spelling words. 3 4 you folks speak faster when you read, so she just 5 gets help with that. It's just a way to cover it. And so if I ask you for your document, if you've got the ability to give that, that's a big help for us. 7 I'll call the first person and also the 8 9 second person and run through that way. 10 The first person is Tania Aubid. 11 She just stepped out. UNIDENTIFIED: 12 MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Okay. Is it okay 13 if I put her second and then -- I'll put her next. 14 Thank you. 15 Then the next person up is Thane Maxwell. 16 And then Tania Aubid. 17 You have raised your hand? 18 19

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MR. THANE MAXWELL: I was just saying that you only have four or five people and a lot of time, can it be a little bit more than five minutes?

MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: We can rotate that through. That's sort of the second bite at the apple. Sorry. If you didn't hear, he asked for extra time, have a little more time, that's sort of the allowance for this to be fair to everybody.

1 Okay. She is here? Not a problem. 2 Tania. And we'll ask you to spell your name for the court reporter. I'll do a five-minute 3 4 slot here and a two-minute and a one-minute warning. 5 MS. TANIA AUBID: Sounds good. MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Let me get the mic 7 And if you want to, the mic doesn't have to on. stay in the stand. 8 9 MS. TANIA AUBID: Can you hear me? Is it 10 loud enough? How about now? 11 MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Much better. 12 MS. TANIA AUBID: My name is Tania Aubid, 13 T-A-N-I-A, A-U-B-I-D. My Anishinabe name is Biidwewegii Zhaagookwe, B-I-I-D-W-E-W-E-G-I-I, 14 15 Z-H-A-A-G-O-O-K-W-E. 16 First of all, I want to thank Enbridge 17 who came out to the sugar camp this past spring. 18 And they, Enbridge, had brought over a gift box of 19 food and cookies and bags of tobacco. It was 20 offered as a gift to us, but I had to turn the gift 21 away because that box of tobacco and the food that 22 was in there would not feed, on this reservation, 23 over 4,000 people. 24 So if anything happens with the lines 25 that will break over here, that food source will not feed -- that little box of food will not feed everybody. And that's only the tribal members here in Fond de Lac. And now, if it was to affect the nonnative people that are living around in this area, that box of food would not help them either.

The other thing is that I want to say is that you will be trampling on our usufructuary rights. Which means as indigenous people we have gotten the word from the Creator, God or whomever, that we are supposed to be looking over this land, protecting it, protecting the waters, the animal life, the vegetation and whatnot.

Due to the Freedom of Religion, there's like the data privacy and confidentiality as to where we hold our ceremonies. And if we take a look at -- we can see churches and whatnot along the way, but you don't see a lot of Native people going into there that do not practice that way, going into asking about how you go about how you do your ceremonies and stuff like that.

My other thing is the sizes of the lines. I understand now it's 36 inches, as before I was told that it was going to be a 48-inch. But when we did go to the history back in the 1950s and 1960s, it was an 18-inch diameter and it seems like you

keep making it more and more, bigger and bigger.

And from the Native people, back to our ancestors, they told us that those companies that had put those lines in, it would remain at 18 inches and always be at 18 inches. And now if we take a look at it, it's doubling in size or even tripling in size.

This is the first time ever that an environmental impact statement is being done. Now, back from what is written in the company policies or whatever you want to call it through the state of Minnesota, that they're supposed to be doing an environmental impact statement on all things that are going on. Mining, for the pipelines, even now to what is being done for different other resources.

And then the other thing that I want to bring up is there are nonresidents of the state of Minnesota that are making the decisions from how they mapped out where the pipelines was going to be going.

Also, the water quality standards from back in the 1950s was at 2.7 for the sulfite, or 10 milligrams per millimeter. And that is going to have serious toxic effects on our natural wild rice, the indigenous plants and stuff that we use as medicines.

1 My other question is, when you bring in like the kayaks, the four-wheelers, the recreational 2 3 vehicles, and things that dig up things, where are 4 those things and where are they going to go, how are 5 we going to be able to recycle that? There's like wild parsnip out there. 7 When people go out there to pick our medicines and 8 stuff like that, they come out with third-degree 9 burns that has grown around those pipelines. That 10 is not natural for plants to be growing in the wintertime, like strawberries up in Canada. 11 12 And the emergency cleanup services. 13 in Fond du Lac there is no services that are being 14 held. Like in Saskatchewan, 300 people were invited 15 to do the cleanup part of it over there, what was 16 offered here was nothing. 17 And then also I believe -- that would be 18 Once again, my name is Tania Aubid. My name in it. 19 Ojibwe is Biidwewegii Zhaagookwe. 20 Miigwech. 21 MR. CHARLIE PETERSON: Thank you. 22 MS. TANIA AUBID: Oh, my other proposed 23 route. 24 MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Okav.

MS. TANIA AUBID:

Excuse me.

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1 My other proposed route would be taking one of the lines and going through the I-95 2 corridor, down around that way up to Superior, 3 4 instead of cutting across the fresh waters in the 5 area of Line 3 and the Sandpiper proposed route. MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Okay. Thank you 6 7 very much for that. Next up is Thane Maxwell. And then Steve 8 Schulstrom. 9 10 State your name, and I'll give you a 11 two-minute warning. 12 MR. THANE MAXWELL: My name is Thane 13 Maxwell, T-H-A-N-E, M-A-X-W-E-L-L. Thank you very 14 much for the opportunity to speak. 15 I can see, you know, we've been in this 16 process from the beginning, I worked for Honor the 17 Earth for the Native environmental group based on 18 the White Earth Reservation. 19 I'm hearing that I'm too quiet. Is that 20 better? Sorry. 21 My name is Thane Maxwell. I work with 22 Honor the Earth, I help to manage the environmental 23 nonprofit based on the White Earth Reservation. 24 We've been in this process since the 25 beginning and I just want to thank the DOC and the

other agencies for the improvements that I've seen to the process. It's much better. We really appreciate that you're listening to our feedback. So thank you.

My first point is about the definition of the project purpose, as you mentioned, Jamie.

Again, as you all will see in the paperwork where it describes how you submit, or how you propose an alternative route, it says your alternative route must meet the project purpose. The project purpose right now is defined as shipping oil from the Bakken to Superior, Wisconsin. But as you see right here, there are alternative routes that don't go to Superior included in the study of options we're considering.

So, you know, it's very confusing to the public to have that purpose defined as getting oil to Superior when some of the routes don't go to Superior. And we agree that alternatives should be considered that do not go to Superior because the purpose, getting oil from the Bakken to Superior, that's Enbridge's purpose. That is not a public purpose, that is a private purpose. Right?

The public purpose of getting oil from the point of extraction to the point of refinement,

that is a public purpose that ostensibly could be used to seize or condemn private landowners' land using eminent domain. Well, why should people of Minnesota have their land condemned through eminent domain to meet Enbridge's private purpose? The purpose is to meet Enbridge's bottom line, that doesn't make any sense.

So I agree that that project purpose is defined incorrectly and we would like that revised in the EIS. You know, it's a foundational issue that really affects all of the routes that we look at. And defining it in this way, getting it to Superior, precludes any possibility of working on alternatives that could have much less ecological and social impact and still meet the purpose of getting oil to the market.

My other point is about the geographic scope of the impacts we're looking at, right? Right now the EIS is defined as looking at impacts within state boundaries. And that makes absolutely no sense, right? Ecological reality does not pay attention to the imaginary political lines we draw on the map. And when you support this kind of infrastructure, you are responsible for the impacts that you're having at the point of extraction, at

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the point of refinement, and all along that route, and not just in between your two fake lines, right?

And so this is how a project gets pushed through in the way that the Applicant wants. Instead of in a responsible way, is each state puts their little piece, puts their blinders on, and then rubber-stamps it, right?

So Wisconsin has already done their EIS assuming that Enbridge gets their route. haven't looked at any other routes. And then here, I mean, we're going to get to Superior, and there has been no interstate coordination to what makes sense regionally, you know, what makes sense regionally to get oil from extraction to market.

So we, you know, our position has always been that an EIS should be from the well to wheels, it should be from the point of extraction to the point of refinement and look at impacts all along that corridor. What that requires is, that requires the states to work together. It also requires them to work with tribal governments. It also requires them to work with federal agencies that are in charge of stewarding wetlands and looking at impacts to archeological sites, and looking out for the treaty issues and the sovereignty issues that,

frankly, the state does not have the jurisdiction to look at.

So, you know, again, there should be no assumptions of through points for the route based on what Enbridge wants. We should be looking at a sensible way to do this for the public, especially in communities where you're going to take people's land. We should have that coordination to look at our regional strategy of what really makes sense, what really makes sense.

A couple points on the timelines of this process. It's been extremely rushed. You know, I was just speaking with the Cardno team, and they said that one of the reason that the project was defined in this way, getting things to Superior, is they were rushed in making their decision. Well, we feel super rushed in looking at a 300-page draft in three weeks. That's how much time we got. So I understand people are impatient, people are upset about the delays, but frankly, the delays came from bad process. And you don't fix delays from bad process by using more bad process, right? So there should have been more time.

The other consequence of rushing like this is that the series of 13 meetings you're just

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having now all over the north, has, you know --

MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Please finish up.

MR. THANE MAXWELL: You've precluded participation from some of the residents, from the people with the most resources and the most access to this process, right? Also, the locations that you pick, the locations that you picked out, skipped the places of concentrated wealth, right? there's no meeting in the Pine River area, the White Fish Chain, that entire Lake Country tourism area where people are not even here yet, right? They're not even here yet and there's no meeting there and so you've made it pretty much impossible for the people with the most resources to actually have a say in this project.

> Thanks. I'll come back again.

MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Great. Thank you very much for your comments.

MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: I would just like to remind everyone that as you consider the purpose statement for these projects, there are two different purpose statements. And the purpose statement for Line 3 is different and will be different from that of Sandpiper. Line 3 is already an existing line, and the issues that Sandpiper --

1 or Line 3 is attempting to address are different than those of Sandpiper. 2 3 MR. THANE MAXWELL: Where is this 4 written? MS. JAMIE MACALISTER: In the draft 5 6 scoping decision documents. 7 MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: The next person up is Steve Schulstrom. And then Linda Herron. 8 9 State your name and spell it for the 10 court reporter. How is that? 11 MR. STEVE SCHULSTROM: 12 Steve Schulstrom, S-C-H-U-L-S-T-R-O-M. I'm with the 13 Carlton County Land Stewards. 14 There's been some confusion expressed in 15 the EIS scoping meetings regarding, if the Sandpiper 16 project has been approved, why are we having 17 additional meetings? The process can be perplexing 18 to those not closely involved. I'll attempt to 19 explain why we are all here. The Department of 20 Commerce --21 COURT REPORTER: I'm just having a really 22 hard time understanding you. I don't know what it 23 is, whether it's the mic, or maybe too close? 24 don't know. I'm sorry, Steve. 25 MR. STEVE SCHULSTROM: How is that?

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I will attempt to explain why we're all The Department of Commerce broke Minnesota here. environmental law when the Public Utilities Commission approved the Sandpiper certificate of need. The PUC further erred by disregarding most of the public comments associated with the original rounds of public comment both at information sessions and those comments submitted to the Sandpiper docket directly. This happened for everyone that was involved. Pipefitters, Chamber of Commerce members, organic farmers, county officials, landowners, and tree huggers all submitted their views and they were mostly ignored or pigeonholed into pro or con vote tabulation. The courts determined that method as illegal. So we are here again to do the process in a legally proscribed way under Minnesota environmental law.

MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Sorry. We're just having issues. Let me trade out the mic. I apologize. Folks are having an issue here, I'm going to trade out the mic and see if that helps. I'm sorry, and I've taken time off for this.

MR. STEVE SCHULSTROM: How about now?

Okay. That's okay? I will go back.

This happened for everyone that was

involved. Pipefitters, the Chamber of Commerce members, organic farmers, county officials, landowners, and tree huggers all submitted their views and they were mostly ignored or pigeonholed into pro or con vote tabulation. The courts determined that method was illegal. So we are here again to do the process in a legally proscribed way under Minnesota environmental law.

The Carlton County Land Stewards is pleased with the format, schedule and information that have been provided at these meetings.

The other thing that I want to tell you is we are not anti-pipeline, we are anti putting the pipeline in a bad place.

However, there is a potential problem. There have been hundreds of comments previously submitted in the original round of meetings. The folks that submitted those comments did so under the assumption that they would be duly considered. The fact that these comments have been previously ignored under a system that has been declared as illegal would lead one to the conclusion that the prudent course of action would be to examine those comments that have already been submitted.

Further, these comments need to be

examined and dealt with using the standards of the EIS process, not a simple tabulation. This would be true for all groups and all types of comments.

There is no reason not to consider those prior comments other than expediency.

Now on to my maps. Can I -- Carlton County Land Stewards used Applied Ecological Services to generate the GIS analysis of the different system alternatives that were on the table at the time. They are two-year-old maps at this point. And I'll leave these up so people can come and see them later. But in general terms, this is just one example of the State of Minnesota -- oops, sorry, I had them in the wrong order, the state of Minnesota and then the whole Midwest line. And this is only an upland forest time analysis. So this is just one thing that personally we want to look at with regard to a GIS analysis.

There are many other things we'd want to look at. We're not saying that this route is good or that route is bad or this route is good or anything. We're just saying you have a process that you need to look at with regard to pipelines. And this I think is the best way to look at that process.

Thank you.

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MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Thank you. Thank you very much.

State your name and spell it for the record. I'll give you a two-minute warning.

MS. LINDA HERRON: Okay. My name is Linda Herron, H-E-R-R-O-N. Thank you for letting us make these comments.

And I do believe that the previous speakers had serious points when they said some of this process seems a little late in the game and that maybe we should have been allowed to make comments much, much earlier before any of this was approved. But be that as it may.

I'm a concerned citizen of Minnesota and I've been doing a little research on my own into this pipeline project. And I found several troubling aspects, and I list them as follows:

Number one. Minnesota law requires an environmental impact statement on the Sandpiper and Line 3 replacement pipelines. Yet Enbridge has made efforts to truncate the process in the timeline and thoroughness in the name of efficiency.

Number two. The Department of Commerce is the named lead agency responsible for handling

the environmental impact statement, even though this Department has never handled an environmental impact statement on an oil pipeline and does not have the scientific expertise required of such an important process.

Three. The integrity and health of the Mississippi Headwaters and surrounding lake country is at risk of a potential tar sands oil spill.

Four. Such a potential environmental harm -- such potential -- excuse me -- environmental harm by a spill or spills from these pipelines demands a thorough study by awarding an independent scientist with expertise in hydrology, ecology, botany, limnology, chemistry, and soil science. It demands the inputs of soil spill disaster specialists and those with experience in and knowledge of the economics of regional and global oil markets and tourism in northern Minnesota.

Five, and this is my major concern. The effects of climate change require a decreasing reliance on fossil fuels and on an increased reliance on renewable energy sources. Current markets are reflecting this. Yet Enbridge moves toward increasing the flow of tar sands oil. Do we need a project of this size as we look to mitigating

the impact of our carbon footprint?

Number six. The proposed route of the Sandpiper pipeline affects sensitive tribal rice fields, aquifers, traveling through lakes, streams, and rivers while crossing from the Bakken oil fields in North Dakota through Minnesota and on to Superior or the other route from Alberta.

Because of these concerns, these troubling aspects of the proposed two new pipelines, I urge the Public Utilities Commission to reassign management of a full and scientifically based environmental impact statement to a joint team composed of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and the Department of Natural Resources. Such team would rely on independent scientific expertise for data and advice. Furthermore, at the very least, these pipelines need to be rerouted to the least sensitive and water-rich areas within Minnesota.

Thank you for your consideration of my concerns.

MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Thank you very much.

That's it as far as the green cards. Are there additional folks that would like to comment?

Okay, the gentleman here. Anyone else? You want a

second shot, okay. Let's go here.

If you'd state and name and spell it.

And a two-minute warning and one-minute warning,
five minutes total.

MR. MIKE FRANKLIN: Hello. Thank you.

My name is Mike Franklin, M-I-K-E, F-R-A-N-K-L-I-N,

I'm a representative of the Minnesota Ag-Energy

Alliance.

That alliance includes members including the Minnesota Petroleum Marketers Association, the Service Station Association, the Minnesota Farm Bureau, Minnesota Power, Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, Minnesota Agri Growth Council, Minnesota Retailers Association, the United Association representing pipefitters, welders, plumbers, service technicians and others, including individuals in small businesses that came together in part because it wanted to see originally the first project, now both projects, proceed on a reasonable timeline and something that we could all expect. And not for the benefit of anyone other than their members, their individual businesses, and the state as a whole.

They came together organically over two years ago and we're now pleased that this process is proceeding, and that after almost three years there

seems to be a road map for all parties to expect a fair and final evaluation on the merits of these projects. Frankly, they've been delayed far too long.

Sandpiper and Line 3 will ensure the safe delivery of abundant, dependable energy that is vital to heating Minnesota's homes, fueling our cars and airplanes, and generating electricity for residential and industrial use. Together, these projects will directly create more than 3,000 construction jobs, providing a \$2.3 million boost to Minnesota's economy.

And, actually, as the University of Minnesota - Duluth, Labovitz School of Business study revealed over a \$3 million impact when you consider the spin-off jobs associated with the project in the hospitality and retail industries, primarily.

In addition, the projects will generate \$25 million annually in Minnesota property taxes for our counties after the first year of operation. In other words, the Ag-Energy Alliance supports these projects and supports a reasonable timeline that's fair and final for all parties to have their say so that, when it's over, we keep these vitally

important infrastructure projects moving forward on a reasonable schedule.

MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Thank you.

Anyone else interested in making a comment? Yes. Come up. Thank you.

Your name, spell it. Five minutes, a two-minute warning and a one-minute warning.

MR. HARVEY GOODSKY, JR.: Hello. My name is Harvey Goodsky, H-A-R-V-E-Y, G-O-O-D-S-K-Y, Junior.

I come from the Minokwon (phonetic)

Village, and it's a little village about five miles south of McGregor. And I like my village. It's very nice. Very lush, trees, water, berries, medicines. And I belong to a race of people that are Native American people, Anishinabe, that is 14,000 years old. I'm pretty sure that Enbridge as a pipeline company is small in comparison to how long we've been around here.

I'd just like to know how you guys understand the survival of this place. This life is about survival. This life is about more than money or being able to transport a toxic chemical across water. Once you put that chemical in that water, how much does it take to get it out? That's my

environmental concern. How long, how far will you go to be able to right the very wrong which you are potentially putting us at risk at? My way of life, the Anishinabe way of life.

That's something that not too many people understand in this room. But the people that have been here for 14,000 years, we have been surviving on this land, off of this land. And we did not need any amount of money to be able to be here when you signed your treaty with us in 1855, 1858, Minnesota became a state. Therefore, these treaties are in federal recognition with the United States of America.

I really, really want you guys to take that into importance when you're making these decisions. Because my way of life, my people, think differently. We're ceremonial people. We're loving people. We want to think about our food because food and water is what we use to survive, not how much gas is there, not how much -- how far we can go, not our trips to Hawaii or trips to Puerto Rico, Venezuela, all those other foreign places that you can get sick from. We're not sick here yet, but when you put this oil close to our watersheds, you put this oil close to our way of life, you will get

us sick. You will destroy our way of life. 1 2 guarantee you that. Take it down to where there is no 3 4 watersheds. Take it down to where there's no 5 natural foods. Take it down to places where there can be development. Don't bring it to places you can destroy, destroy the very medicines that are 7 used to keep me alive and well. Destroy the food 8 that is supposed to keep me alive for my children. 9 10 That's all I have. Thank you. 11 MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Thank you very 12 much for your comment. 13 Is there anyone else that would like to 14 make a comment? Well, once, twice? 15 Folks who have already spoken that would 16 like to make a second comment? 17 Okay. State your name and please spell 18 it. 19 MR. THANE MAXWELL: Hello, again. Thane 20 Maxwell, T-H-A-N-E, M-A-X-W-E-L-L, Honor the Earth. 21 Okay. I have a few more points and thank 22 you for the second chance, 23 So one is about the draft scope. 24 draft scoping document does list this issue as 25 something to be included, it calls it

decommissioning. We refer to it as abandonment because currently the state of Minnesota does not have any regulations regarding how that decommissioning process works. And what Enbridge would like to do is just walk away, literally walk away from Line 3 and rebuild it again.

So, you know, I'm here, I guess I'm advocating for a section in the EIS that really deals with that in detail and deals with the regulatory challenges around that. You know, to be honest, this is an enormous issue that really deserves -- it's a multiyear process and it's legislatively very complicated or legally very complicated.

But it's a huge issue because, you know, there's landowners along the existing corridor that stand to have this line completely abandoned. And we have no idea how much oil has leaked out of that line. It's got almost 1,000 structural anomalies in it and they want to shut it down, but we're not going to clean up the mess and look to see what kind of mess there is. And then, you know, we're just going to leave a huge pipe in the ground that has been documented as draining in wetlands. It's pretty easy to drain a lake, you open that line, you

know, and you are constantly draining a wetland. So it's an enormous issue, it's basically a public policy crisis in this state.

And we have no plan. You know, there are no federal regulations around it either. And, you know, the State of Minnesota really should look carefully at that issue. And look at Canada's plan, they do have detailed plans in Canada, and come up with a set of regulations that looks out for landowners' interests.

Another point I want to make is about the economic analysis included in the EIS. The oil prices are at fairly historic lows right now and have been for some time. The Bakken is down to something like 25 active rigs from a high of 250 a couple of years ago. So, in other words, Bakken is busting. You know, the tar sands -- projects are getting cancelled in the tar sands left and right, people are pulling out. It's not economically viable for most of those wells to actually produce oil at a profit.

Marathon Oil, who is not represented here today, even though they are a 30 percent owner of the project, presents this project as an Enbridge project and it's actually a joint venture between

Enbridge and Marathon. Marathon as the anchor shipper and whether or not there's any economic viability to this project, they don't even have any active rigs in the Bakken right now. So the anchor shipper for the project is not even drilling. And we're going to build infrastructure that, you know, it's not clear if it's economically viable right now, and will probably be obsolete in 20 years anyway. That doesn't make any sense. So I think that should be detailed in the EIS.

The other thing, another point I want to make is about taxes. Mr. Franklin, you know, mentioned the property tax that these fairly poor counties stand to gain off this project. But what I've never heard mentioned in any of these conversations is the fact that Enbridge is right now suing those same impoverished counties for a rebate on their taxes.

And that I also never heard any discussion of what kind of changes in assessments would occur when Line 3 is shut down. So if Line 3 is shut down in its current place and abandoned and built in a new corridor, do those counties stand to lose a lot of property taxes and, if so, how much? Where does that property tax go? Is it shifted to

other counties? That should be included in the EIS.

Thank you.

And my last point is about the oil spill You know, you've got some nice diagrams over there about how oil spill modeling works, but there's no discussion about how those modeling scenarios are different, very, very fundamentally different for tar sands than they are for light sweet crude coming out of the Bakken. There's a recent study put out by the National Academy of Sciences that needs to be referenced in this EIS. There was a study on how tar sands behave when it spills, you know. The short answer is that it sinks, it doesn't float like other oil. But the conclusion of the study is that it's just a fundamentally different animal and needs to be studied in the EIS.

Thank you very much.

MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Thank you very much.

Is there anyone else that would like to comment?

Tania, did you want to speak a second time?

State your name and spell it. I'll give

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you the warnings.

MS. TANIA AUBID: Okay. Hello again.

Tania Aubid, T-A-N-I-A, A-U-B-I-D. My Anishinabe

name is Biidwewegii Zhaagookwe,

B-I-I-D-W-E-W-E-G-I-I, Z-H-A-A-G-O-O-K-W-E.

I was on my walk and I came upon a former pipeline welder, and his comments to me was brought to my attention just because we were just traveling about. And what he had told me as a former pipeline worker is that when they come across Indigenous lands, they do not follow safety protocol. And that was the direct words from the corporation itself for not doing the safety protocols. They have done this overseas in Africa and also in South America, from what he had told me.

And then also, on these pipeline systems that they want to put through there is something called a pig system. And that's for safety, a safety thing that they want to put in there. Now, if we take a look at some of the property owners that don't want to have a pipeline go through their property, there is going to be like a curve in there, you know, how they want to put it through, how they draw it up, not a straight line shot. But when you put curves in there, some of those places

they cannot access or put in a pig system in there. So a pig system in that area, who's to say what's going to happen when it breaks through that area, you know.

How is that going to be remedied? And in some of these places that they had told me from the public hearings down in St. Paul is that it will take at least up to an hour or up to three days, depending on how soon they get to where this pipeline breaks.

Right now, America has an overabundance of oil in storage facilities, different storage facilities. Guess what, they have been exploding. Or wild fires have been coming at them in such a way that they have to try putting those fires out before it hits those tankers.

That's pretty much all I wanted to be able to update yous on that. My thing is the pipeline worker comments, I am really worried about safety protocols, and if it comes straight from the corporations themselves telling these pipeline workers, no, we don't have to follow safety, if that comes through tribal lands, and it will affect everybody else's property when that oil goes downhill or down the water systems, the ecosystem.

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MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Thank you.

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Anyone else? The gentleman here. Anyone

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else like to comment?

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Let's get this gentleman and then you can

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make a comment also.

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State your name and spell it. I'll give you a two-minute warning and a one-minute warning.

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MR. JERRY RYAN: My name is Jerry Ryan,

And I would like to say about the last

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Y-A-N. I'm a representative for Pipeline Local

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Union 798 out of Tulsa. We're the people that

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actually connect all the pipe together.

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speaker, everything she got up here and said, she is

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completely wrong about that. Why would anybody not

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follow safety protocol in any way across tribal

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lands or any other lands? The thought that they

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don't want a pig in the line, they will launch a

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pig, measuring tools, and measure wall thickness

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loss. They run cleaning tools through the line all

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the time. The pipe is built to fit the contour of the curve. You can always bend it so much anyway.

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But there's never a straight line in a pipeline

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anywhere in America. We've worked all over the

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United States, that's all incorrect.

1 I realize she got that information from a pipeline worker that might have been out there 2 picking up skids somewhere, that's an unskilled 3 4 person. But we've been in the industry a long time. 5 The Teamsters, the Laborers, the Operators, United Association, and we're all professionals and that's 7 completely untrue. 8 Thank you. MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: 9 Thank you. 10 Yes, sir. Did you want to come up, state 11 your name and spell it. Five minutes, I'll give you 12 two-minute and one-minute warnings. 13 MR. GEORGE KINZEL: My name is George 14 Kinzel, K-I-N-Z-E-L. 15 I just want to ask you, I don't know if I 16 heard you right, but when a pipeline becomes no 17 longer useful, they just abandon them, they don't 18 clean it up? 19 MR. THANE MAXWELL: That's what they're 20 proposing. 21 MR. GEORGE KINZEL: All right. So 22 there's no money set aside on abandoned? 23 MR. THANE MAXWELL: No. 24 MR. GEORGE KINZEL: Thank you. 25 MR. THANE MAXWELL: Yep.

1 MR. CHARLIE PETERSEN: Thank you very 2 much. 3 Are there any additional comments? Going 4 once? Going twice? Okay. We'll close the public comment 5 There will be folks back in sort of the 6 period. 7 open house, sort of reopen the open house portion. There are folks, again, from the Public Utilities 8 9 Commission, the PCA, Department of Commerce, 10 Department of Natural Resources and Enbridge here to 11 address any questions that you might have, questions 12 or clarifications on things. 13 And also Janet will be here if you would 14 like to make a comment to the formal minutes on this 15 proceeding. 16 So thank you for your time, we appreciate 17 it. 18 (Meeting concluded.) 19 20 21 22 23 24 25